# NAPOLEONISM

Special Herald Interview with Emile Ollivier, Ex-Minister of Napoleon III.

COMPLIMENT TO THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The Condition of France-Her Immediate Past and Prospective Future.

Bonaparte's Rule and Bismarck's Enmity-"Symptoms That He Has Reached the Summit of His Power."

Napoleonism as It Is-The Republic or a Royal Restoration?

PARIS, Feb. 22, 1874. It is only a few days ago that M. Emile Chivier. the once famous Minister of Napoleon III., the man who was in power when France was hurried into the most disastrous, ill-conducted and disgraceful war she had ever waged, returned to Paris from the little village in Pledmont, where, with dignity and good sense not often seen among French statesmen, he has lived for the last four years-ever since his fall from power-in the most complete seclusion. Even now M. Ollivier has returned to Paris, not, as will be seen below, with any immediate intention of re-entering the stormy world of politics, but in order to be "received, formally, a member of the French Academy, of which illustrious body he was elected a member in 1870, shortly before the war broke out and put a stop to a great many things besides M. Ollivier's thought advisable to delay the reception by the Academy of a man who was so terribly unpopular as M. Ollivier, and even now there is, it would seem, some chance of a hostile manifestation being made against him when he takes his seat next month.

BPECIAL RERALD INTERVIEW WITH THE STATESMAN. Having heard that M. Ollivier had announced his intention of coming forward as a candidate for the Department of the Var, which he represented under the Empire, at the next elections, I wrote to M. Ollivier asking for an interview, and, having received a most courteous answer, called yesterday by appointment at his modest little villa at Passy, the pretty and fashionable quarter in the west of Paris which was so severely and so use-lessly bombarded by M. Thiers in his struggle against the Commune in 1871. I was shown into M. Ollivier's drawing room, and while waiting there a few moments had time to admire a large and beautiful photograph of the late Emperor, which was the only picture in the room-a pretty plain sign that M. Ollivier was still faithful to the memory of his late master in spite of all that had occurred since he was the Emperor's Prime Min-

When we entered his study M. Ollivier's first remark was that he believed the HERALD was by far the most important journal in the United States, where, he understood, it occupied a position of superiority to all rivals as marked as that of the London Times, in Great Britain. "That being so," continued the Minister, "I am quite ready to answer any questions you may wish to put me." NAPOLEON'S RULE.

Being asked to give some explanation of the origin of the late war, M. Ollivier said:—"There is a widely spread opinion that the great success obtained by the Emperor in the plebiscite of May, 1870, was the main cause of the declaration of war in July following, the Emperor thinking that he could gain a new lease of power by a war which he would not have ventured on had it not been for the favorable result of the May plebiscite. This, however, is quite an incorrect view. Of course the enemies of the Empire have expressed the opinion I have stated-namely, that the war was the result of the plebiscits-but nothing could possibly be further from the truth, and, indeed, I do not believe that any one in France honestly holds such an opinion, whatever he may choose to write or to say for party purposes. Neither the Emperor nor I, nor any one of his Ministers, ever dreamed of going to war before the 3d of July. the Honenzollern candida was announced). The war was seeking; it was put upon us by M. de Bismarck, who saw his oppor-tunity and was anxious to crush France while still at his mercy. He provoked us to declare war, and yet contrived to give Germany the air of being wantonly attacked France, whereas by his bringing forward Prince Leonold of Hohenzollern as a candidate for the throne of Spain he knew very well he was forcing us to go to war. I am quite aware that the Germans arge that they had not mobilized their army previous to the Duke de Grammont's speech on the 6th of July; that they had made no preparations for war at that time, and were even engaged in supplying their men with a new musket when

war broke out. "To this I would reply that German bad faith is proverbial, and they picked with us what we call in French 'une querette d'Allemand'-a German's quarrel- by which we mean a quarrel about nothing at all. They knew our weakness far better than we did ourselves, and were determined to profit by it. They are practically in a military always ready view, and then, too, everything favored them in a most extraordinary manner. admit, very clever in the way he published the Belgian draft treaty and so alienated England from us. We ought not to have given him the power to publish such a treaty, you say? But who could suppose that M. Benedetti would be so foolish as to give M. de Bismarck a drait treaty which

be could use at any time against us? HIS OPINION OF BISMARCE.

Bismarck's reputation as a statesman has been exaggerated unduly. It is not difficult to earn the eputation of a great diplomatist when you have a Moltke and 1,000,000 of armed and well disciplined men behind you. If he had falled there would have been a general outcry against Bismarck on account of his utter unscrupulousness. If you have no scruples you can accomplish a great many things honest men cannot hope to do. You com to see me here as a friend and might easily take some object off my table when my back was turned if you were as unscrupulous as M. de Bismarck is. Hook on that careiessness of all moral restraint and the having immense material force at his back as the two great causes of Bismarck's success as a statesman. Of course he is clever (habite) as well; but I have, I believe, stated the chief reasons of his success, and I think there are symptoms that M. de Bismarck has reached the summit of his power. I look on these revelations of General La Marmora's as very damaging, and the proof that they are so is the immense annoyance shown by the German Chancellor at the publication of General La Marmora's book. Many little signs seem to me to indicate that M. de Rismarck may calculate too much on his own skill and the mill. tary strength of Germany. That he did provoke us in 1876 I look on as being beyond all doubt. Why should the Emperor have gone to war? He had inst been confirmed in power by an enormous malority. France was prosperous and happy. Emperor had loyally accepted stitutional government in France, and the prospects of his dynasty were never better. If we had wanted a war with Prussia we could easily have found a pretext for it, We had, for instance, only to call on the Germans to fulfi the fith article of the treaty of Prague. That would have been considered a casus belli by Bismarck, we know very well."

HIS OPINION OF NAPOLEON III. Your correspondent having said that he was anxious to know if the Emperor had thoroughly made up his mind to accept parliamentary govern-ment in France, he being generally believed to have a great dislike to that form of government.

"The Emperor," replied M. Ollivier, certainly was omewhat prejudiced against parliamentary government, as in the condition in which he found France he did not believe that it would do any good to the country. But when, as in 1867, he thought the time to practise it had come, he was quite ready to play the part of a constitutional sovereign. He had many qualifications for such a rôle. In spite of his position and the place he had for years held as the arbiter of Europe, Napoleon III. was a wonderfully modest man, very distrustful of his own judgment, anxious to regard all sides of a question, and, strange as it may seem, quite as good a friend to liberty as those who accuse him so loudly of having been a tyrant. Ah! I see that this astonishes you, and you are very likely thinking that the author of the coup wetat could hardly be a friend of freedom. But yet it was so. Let me explain myself. You can hardly judge better of the condition France had got into after 1848 than by what you see now. If you take any interest in French politics you must be aware that no one is very much in love with liberty in France just at the present moment. What every one wants is a sabre and a firm and strong hand to wield it, ready to strike fearlessly, nay, pitilessly, if need be. Stop the first man you meet in the street and ask him what he wants in politics. and you may be sure the answer will be :- 'A strong government, which should be certain of long dura tion, which would give us time to work and grow corn and wine, and sell our goods and earn back all the savings we lost in the war.' That is what everybody, except a few fanatics, wants in France

at the present moment." THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND ITS PROSPECTS. Your correspondent suggested that it seemed to him that a republican form of government would, if definitely organized, adopted and recognized in Prance, give all the required security and inpreservation of order and liberty. The most firmly scated and strongest as well as freest government on earth was the Republic of the United States

"I do not dispute it," replied M. Ollivier, "but then in America the conditions are entirely different from ours. You come of a stock trained to the exercise of freedom, and with you all parties join in respecting the government in the long run. however bitterly the men actually in power may opposed. Many men are, no doubt, intensely hostle to General Grant and wish he were not President; but now, that he is a second time chief of the State, they would never dream of disobeying his orders or endeavoring to turn him out of the White House by a riot in the streets of Washington. The very idea of such a thing, I see, makes you involuntarily smile. But here there is one continual effort to overthrow, not only the men in power, but the whole fabric of government. Nothing fundamental is accepted by all men in French polities. Look at the recent elections in England. A month ago Mr. Gladstone and the liberal party were in power; now Mr. Disraelt and the conservatives are in office and every one submits to the verdict of the elections. No one calls the constitution or the crown in question any more than any one does your own constitution and Republic when a Presidential election takes place in the United States. There is one reason why we cannot follow your lead. Then there is the question of a standing army, which you in America can do without, but which we regard in France as absolutely necessary to our existence as a nation. Then with us whenever a Republic has been proclaimed it has always led to street fighting and all kinds of pop ular excesses. In fact, a Republic can only exist for any time when supported by all citizens; or, at least, by an overwhelming majority. When I say supported I mean actively supported, as with you in the United States, where the vast majority of citizens would take up arms in defence of the Republic against internal just as readily as against external enemies. In a word, the Republic has never been able to obtain what we call a 'sanction' from the people in France. I consider that the Empire had obtained such a sanction by means of the two plebiscites, especially the last one, in whichno pressure was exercised on voters. Nothing can be established in modern France

WITHOUT A PLEBISCITE. When the Emperdr. after the coup Witat, was indemnified for what he had done by en enormous majority, it was said that people voted through Empire and utter anarchy. But there was no official pressure in 1870, when my plebiscite took place. Against that it was urged that people will always vote for the established government, and that the 7,000,000 votes were given in great measure for the reforms I had introduced. Very well. Then, if the republicans or Orleanists believe that, let them now appeal to the people under the Republic, as we did under the Empire, and if they have a republican or Orleanist majority I should be the first to swear opedience to the government established in virtue of such a majority, and scrupulous to serve under it as, the only legal one. If we were to have a plebiscite now I am very confident the Empire would have an immense majority of votes. The number would be, in my opinion, roughly speaking, as nearly as possible as fol-

Republican votes...... 

that republican candidates had for the last two years past had overwhelming majorities at nearly all the elections which had taken place in Prance. M. Ollivier replied to this that it was quite correct that the republicans-or rather, he said, the radicals-had had the majority; "But that will always be so," he added, "at elections under such a government as the present. The election of radical candidates is simply a protest against the monarchical tendences and the ciericalism of the present government. It sounds like a paradox, but yet I can assure you that it is true that just where the republicans have now large majorities at the elections to the Assembly we should have equally large majorities for the Empire if a plebiscite were now taken. Certain districts of Parts always returned members of the opposition under the Empire, but when my ptepiscite took place, in May, 1870, those very districts gave the Emperor large majorities. The people have the greatest difficulty-nay, it is quite impossible for them to fairly grasp the difference between one candidate and another-but they see very clearly the difference between one government and an-

"NAPOLEON III.

would be on the throne of France now if he had lived," added M. Ollivier. "I do not entertain a doubt about it. You ask me what I think are the prospects of his son. I think the Prince Imperial is, it he lives, almost certain to sit on his father's throne. Yes, it is quite true, as you say, that he is very young, certainly too young to be a dictator, even if he has the stuff of a dictator in him, which we do not know as yet. But

FRANCE WANTS A DICTATOR. As there is no dictator to be had she will take the Empire, which is a dictatorship. It is very sad for me, who have long been the constant advocate of liberty, to have to say all this with a conviction of its trath; but I am convinced that in the present condition of affairs liberty in France could only lead to anarchy, to another Commune and all its attendant horrors. I hear that some one said to the Duc de Broglie, the other day, 'But, Monsieur le Duc, you are restoring all the institutions of the Empire; take care that you do not restore the Empire itseif." "Weil," replied M. de Brogde, 'I would rather do that than have my throat cut.' That saying expresses the feelings of a great many people in France who do not love the Empire any more than M. de Broglie does."

FRANCE AND GERMANY. Being asked what was his opinion as to the present relations between France and Germany, M. Ohivier said, "I cannot believe it to be possible that the Germans have determined to attack us now that they see we are getting strang, or rather. indeed, that we are on the road to recovery from our late misfortunes. The Germans must be aware that no sane man in France can dream of attacking them for many years to come-not for fifteen years at the very least. Whatever happens to uin France, and whatever form of government we

necessary-peace and retrenchment. bave all Frenchmen from Calais to Marseilles. If the Germans provoke us us we must refuse to be provoked. Whatever they ask not actually incompationce. Above all, we must give them no just ground for complaint. Of course if they are determined to force a quarrel upon us they could do so, and it is possible that M. de Bismarck, finding that he has not utterly crushed France by the imposition of such a crushing indemnity, may have determined to go to war with us again before we have had time to reorganize our army, and so to wipe France out of the map of Europe. But, after all, and however much France has been weakened by the war and the Commune, we are still a nation of 35,000,000 souls, and you must be careful how you drive such a nation to a state of despair. If the Prussians were again to invade France they could no doubt advance right up to Paris without serious opposition. But then their difficulties would begin again. Paris would this time he defended by a small but well-disciplined garrison sufficient to guard the forts, joined to a small force ready to aid a relieving army by a sor-There would be a large and well-disciplined French army in the field, and you know a Frenchman is a soldier in three months de Français est soldat en trois mois). Then, even if they were at first deleated, there would be another and a great danger of a most frightful revolutionary governa government would stop at nothing, would exccute and plunder wholesale no doubt, but still unite the people in fighting the enemy.

Look, he continued, at what took place during the last war. All parties forgot their differences for a time and fought under Cambetta against the Prussians. No party was more bitterly opposed to Gambetta than the Legitimists, yet who fought better under his generals than they did? I am sure there is one feeling throughout France in this matter, and we should be even more united than during the last war. I myself would serve under any one in such a cause. If Rochefort himself were here I would willingly obey him, be his secretary-anything, so long as it was for the good of France. We suffered greatly from the wants of organization during the last war, and after Sedan all our best officers were prisoners in Germany. This time we should have a much better organization to start with, and, above all, we should not look down on our enemy, as we so imprudently did last time. But, though I say all this, you must quite understand that I do not advocate war with Germany. I am merely endeavoring to show you that the Germans might find that they had made a most terrible mistake in driving a nation like France to despair. For, admitting that they might nitimately beat us in the field and occupy all our great towns, what then? Napoleon did the same in Spain, and you know what came of it. course France is a different country now from Spain. But after months or years of exhausting war she might come much more nearly to resemble Spain than spe does at pres-Then the Prussians would find no one to treat with, no one to sign a peace, to make himself obeyed, or to enforce the observance of a treaty, far less the payment of a heavy indemnity. I consider that history will declare that M. de Bismarck committed a grievous error in connecting Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. Had he only compelled us to pay an indemnity amply sufficient to cover all the expenses of the war, there would have been no thought of revenge-at least, not seriously. There would very possibly have been some loud boasting of our intentions to revenge our defeats, but that would not have come to anything more than all the threats of vengeance uttered against England for years after Waterloo but which never came to anything in practice, and eventually did not prevent us fighting side by side with the English in the Crimea. You say the Germans think they would have been perpetually exposed to attack if they had left Alsace and Lorraine in our hands. Well, if they really thought so, why did they not make a neutral State of the two provinces stretching from Luxembourg to Switzerland, and propose to the other great powers to join in guaranteeing the neutrality of Alsace-Lorraine? I am afraid the Germans do not want to have an impassable boundary between them and us, and they are auxit expedient."

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE Your correspondent then asked M. Oilivier what he thought of the attitude of the Assembly towards the country. "Well, I do not see how the Assembly can go on beyond the end of the present year without dissolving itself," said M. Ollivier. "It has become quite powerless, it appears to me. It may be capable of doing much barm yet, but it seems to me to be incapable ofdoing much good in the country. No one respects it, and if it were not for MacMahon and the army I believe it would go to pieces before the smallest popular demonstra-tion. This attempt of M. de Broglie and his friends to meddle with universal suffrage is sure to end in failure sooner or later. If he succeeds in passing a law depriving a large number of electors of their votes, what will be the result?-that we imperialists will be looked upon as the only real guardians of the right of every man to vote in France. That alone would almost be sufficient to explain the hold the Empire has on the people. You suggest that the republicans are just as determined to preserve universal suffrage as we are. I do not say they are not, but the people only remember that universal suffrage was taken from them under the Republic, in 1848, and that the first act of the Emperor wa to restore it. They see much the same thing nowreactionary Assembly destroying universa suffrage and boasting itself above the behests of the people, while the imperialists are the most effective defenders of universal suffrage. The re publicans, I admit, are loud in their protests against any attempt to meddle with the possible that they should form a stable government. You see the more violent radicals finish by forcing the more moderate members of their party to obey them, and the most fanatical the long run. Besides, as I think I have already said, the Republic, or indeed any free government, is at present impossible in France.

EVEN IN IRELAND I believe the habeas corpus act is suspended in some districts at this very moment, and we are in a very different condition from the most riotous Was not the rule of President Lincoln really a dictatorship during your war, and did not every sensible man teel it was right it should be so? You are aware that I was a republican by birth, and remained so for many years by conviction, but I am now firmly convinced that republicanism is impossible in France. We do not understand free government; no, not the A B C of it. Look what happened to me. I worked for years to obtain the right of holding public meetings previous to elections. At obtained a law from the Emperor, and what happened? I myself bired the Chatelet Theatre in order to address my constituents, and on the day fixed a mob of 50,000 rowdies, idle workmen, and so on, came down from Believille and the Fanbourg St. Antoine and prevented me from speaking. You say that in America or in England such things are not uncommon, but that as there are roughs on both sides, and blows freely exchanged now and then, parties as a rule find it wisest to leave each other alone, and that in any case the friends and supporters of the speakers take care to come to the meeting in such numbers as to overawe their opponents. Very possible; but such proceedings would not do with us. We are too hot-headed for that, and a party fight would end in Paris by both sides joining against the police and erecting barricades," THE RELIGIOUS QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Your correspondent next asked M. Ollivier what he thought about the religious struggle in Europe and the conflict between Bismarck and the Pope. "You will excuse me," said M. Ollivier, "from expressing my views so far as France only is concerned, as I do not take much interest in the struggle going on in Germany. I do not feel much sympathy for either of the combatants. In France do not look upon the religious question as one which is really a difficult one. As to Rome, the' eventually adopt, the same policy is absolutely | Emperor always admitted that the expedition to

Rome was one of his great mistages, and he was always anxious to eva should give offence to the clergy, but the French clergy never were and never will be sincere friends of the Empire. The French clergy are intensely hostile to all but legitimacy and only tolerate any other sovereign than Henry V. as a necessity and a protection against Communists, who have a deplorable habit of shooting priests. There is nothing so intensely unpopular in France with nine Frenchmen out of ten as clericalism, and the present government owes not a little of its unpopularity to the widespread belief that it secretly lavors the priests and would give them more power if it dared. The Emperor would, in my opinion, have been wise if he had broken completely with the clerical party, whom it would have been better to have had as open enemies than insincere friends. As to any ides that in case of the restoration of the Second Empire we should make another expedition to Rome, this thing is quite absurd. We should as soon think of undertaking another Mexican expecition. The policy of the Empire would be peace and reorganization. We need some time to reorganize our army, our finances and our administration before we can think of endeavoring to win back our lost provinces. Win them some day we must and shall. Every Frenchman is convinced of that in his heart, you may be very sure."

PRINCE NAPOLEON-HIS POSITION IN THE IMPERIAL Your correspondent asked M. Ollivier what he thought of the recent "schism" in the imperialist

party caused by Prince Napoleon. "I have always," said he, "been very intimate (très lié) with Prince Napoleon, but I confess that I do not understand his last letter. I do not imagine he has any hold on the popular imagination. Perhaps he knows better."

M. Ollivier did not seem to care to say any more on the subject. His remark about Prince Napoleon's "hold on the popular imagination" was made quite gravely, though the fact is that the popular opinion about Prince Napoleon is that he is not as brave as he might be in battle, and the jokes about his showing the white feather are as numberless as they are (probably) unfounded.

WHO IS TO BE THE DICTATOR? The conversation then turned on the different men who, outside the imperialist party, might possibly aspire to the position of dictator of France.

"The Duc d'Aumale is not," said M. Ollivier, "in my opinion, the man to make any such attempt. He is said to be ambitious to serve against the Germans under any government and to have no political ambition. I do not know him personally. Then he is one of the richest men in Europe, and rich men do not make coups d'état. I am toid, but I do not know from personal knowledge, that the Due de Joinville is the only really distinguished man in the Orleans family." (Oddly enough M. Ollivier made a mistake in the title, Louis Philippe's third son being the "Prince" and not the "Duc" de Joinville). "There is no future, to my mind, for the Orleanist party, now they have joined the Bourbons, The French nation at heart detests everything belonging to the Bourbon family. Napoleon said, when First Consul, 'France would endure five more Committees of Public safety, but she would kiek out Bourbons in three months.' The idea that the Bourbons are at heart opposed to the Revolution, its principles and its consequences is as deeply rooted in France as the idea that the family of Bonaparte represents all that was good in the Revolution, and the Republic a great deal that was bad."

WHAT GOVERNMENT THE BEST FOR FRANCE. Your correspondent pointed out that, admitting a dictatorship was necessary in the present unhappy and distracted condition of France, yet such a form of government could not be considered a definite one, however good as a tempo-

"I quite admit that," said M. Ollivier, "and that is why, after his letter of the 19th of January, I went to the Emperor and said, 'I will make a compact with you; give France liberty and I will insure your dynasty on the throne. The Emperor agreed, and both parties were doing their best to keep their compact when Bismarck forced the par upon us, and the work of twenty years was undone in little more than as many days. France ious to be able to attack us when they may think | will, I fear, be a long while before she has again a chance of obtaining such stable free institutions as she had under the constitutional Empire. Parliamentary government has never really had a fair trial in France. We have either had a monarchy with republican institutions, or a republic with monarchical institutions. You ask if we might not succeed better with a strong Executive. as in America, where, once the President has nommated his Ministers and they have been accepted by the Senate, the y cannot be expelled during the President's term of office. That might work under a republic, but not with a hereditary empire or monarchy. I am afraid our circumstances are so widely different that we can learn little either from America or England."

M. OLLIVIER'S FORTHCOMING RECEPTION AT THE ACADEMY. Your correspondent then asked M. Ollivier if he

felt any apprehension of a hostile manifestation at the Academy, when he makes his speech and is "received" a member of that body next month. "I am told," was the answer, "that the Orleanists, who are very numerous in the Academy, are trying to plan a sor, of demonstration against me when I make my opening speech. But I do not concern myself much about it. My speech will be answered by M. Emile Augier, the dramatist, and as he is not only an imperialist but a friend of mine. I have nothing to fear from that quarter. I succeed, as you are aware, to M. de Lamartine, and my speech must necessarily be of a somewhat political character, as I have to give a sketch of Lamartine's career, and you know how conspicuous a part he played in 1848 in the politi-

PARTING WORDS.

Here the conversation ended and your correspondent rose to leave. M. Ollivier accompanied guest to the door, and as he politely opened it said :- "Be sure you say that no government can be founded in France without a phibiscite, and if we have one the Empire will receive far more votes than all the other parties put together.'

### BURGLARY IN NEW HAVEN.

Conflicting Rumors as to the Amount of Value Taken-Random Arrests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 16, 1874. The robbery of an Adams & Co.'s Express messenger's safe on Saturday, an account of which appeared in Sunday's HERALD, produced the greatest excitement here, and the police have since been very active in their endeavors to secure the quity parties. On Saturday evening a man named Charles Anderson, an ex-detective, was arrested on suspicion of having something to do with or knowing something about the robbery. Nothing to sustain the charges against him being found he was discharged, but not until ne had revealed information, which, as the police detectives view it, may lead to the arrest of the real criminals. Anderson declares that he recognized among the passengers from New York who nighted at the depot here on Friday night the noted outlaw of Chicago, named Lawson. He described his person minutely, and conductor McGee, of the Shore Line "owl" train, which left this city Saturday morning at ten minutes after three o'clock, directly after the robbery, says that a man answering Lawson's description, in company with three other rough looking men, rode on his train to New York. It is believed these four persons committed the burglary.

During Saturday Sanuel Bassett, a bartender in the United States Hotel, was also arrested on suspicion, and a third party has been taken into durance to-day. It seems certain that the company are in possession of information relative to the affair which they deem trustworthy, and it is given out that very soon the guilty scoundrels will be produced. Contradictory statements as to the amount taken from the safe are afloat. The officers of the express company are reticent, simply asserting that the loss will not exceed \$10.00. ing something about the robbery. Nothing to sus-

cers of the express company are reticent, simple asserting that the loss will not exceed \$10,00 while others, who are in a position to know. claim the total amount abstracted reaches \$300,000. Whether this be true or not, one thing appears certain, much larger sums than at first supposed were aken by the thieves.

## A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 16, 1874. Henry Mass and Barney Molincamp, neighbors and brothers-in-law, living in Lewis county, Ky., had a quarrel, during which Mass procured a pistol and shot Molineamp's wife, inflicting fatal wounds, mass then blew out his brains. The men belonged to a German colony from Cincinnati.

### AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera-"Les Huguenots." Of all the performances given by company of Mr. Strakosen that of "Les Huguenots" will propably be remembered as the most complete and symmetrical. We cannot point to a previous season in which the grandest of all operas (for Meyerbeer's chef-wavere will last when the very recollection of the present school of German opera will have faded from the public mind) has received such an admirable ensemble. The Valentine of Mme. Nilsson is one of those operatic impersonations that produce a magnetic effect-From the duet with Marcel in act, when she warns him of the danger with which his master is threatened, to the incomparable scene with Raoul in the succeeding act, in which the duty of the wife of Nevers struggles with the ardent love for the Huguenot, the acting and singing of Mme. Nilsson last evening recalled the brightest days of the lyric stage. In the terrible moment when the fatal signal is given for the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the horrorstricken Raoul rushes from the presence of Valentine to certain death there was something Rachellike in the intensity and passion of the prima donna's impersonation. Campanini, not withstand-ing occasional traces of his recent filness, was a worthy assistant of Ame. Nilssen, and in the fourth act he shared with her the honor of a half courth act he shared with her the honor of a half dozen recalls, bouquets and abundant applause. The St. Bris of Maurel was the same admirable performance, we described at the first representation of this opera; and the gloomy functic could scatcely be represented with more adenty. Miss carry as the Fage and Signor Nannetti as Marcoel repeated their very excellent impersonations, and signor Del Puente was an agreeable De Nevers. The chorus and orthestra, under the direction of Signor Muzio, were generally below the standard of excellence we accorded to them at the first performance, the brass instruments being at times unruly, "Il Trovatore" will be given on Wednesday evening, with its former unapproachable cast, "La Traviata" on Friday and "Lohengrin" on Monday next.

German Opera-Lucca.

Mme. Pauline Lucca reappeared last evening at the Stadt Theatre before an overwhelming house. She was welcomed back after her recent illness with the same eager demonstrations of affection and appreciation on the part of her compatriots as when she first sung in this theatre. The opera was "Der Troubadour," and was given with the following cast:-Leonora, Mmc. Lichtmay; Azucena, Mme. Lucca; Manrico, Herr Pflueger; Di Luna, Herr Lehmann. Although there were many points of positive merit and a few of excellence in the treatment of their respective rôles by Mme. Lieutmay and Messrs. Pflueger and Lehmann, yet the entire attention and interest of the immense audience were natu-rally concentrated upon the Gypsy of "Die Rieine Pauline." It is truly a very striking and effective

Pauline." It is truly a very striking and effective impersonation, such a one as is rarely witnessed nowadays. In the second act, where Azucena tells the Troubadour the tragic history of her mother, the tariling tones of the full, sonorous voice of Mme. Lucca seemed to fill the vast house with a perfect ocean of sound.

The power and sympathetic quality of this voice cannot be overestimated. Her histrionic ability is also of a corresponding standard of greatness, and both features combine to render her Azucena a most remarkable performance. Doves, flowers, rounds of appliance and encores were lavishly beand both features combine to render her Azucena a most remarkable performance. Doves, flowers, rounds of applause and encores were lavishly bestowed upon her. There was not the slightest trace of the indisposition that confined her to her room during the past week. She can only sing when her voice is in complete order, and therefore her appearance in opera cannot fail to be always a source of pleasure. On Wednesday she appears in the coquettish role of Mrs. Ford in Nicolal's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

"The Rivals" at Wallack's.

Mr. Wallack had what is now called in New York phrase "a Wallack audience" to witness the reproduction of "The Rivals," and long before the curtain was raised there was not a seat to be obtained. The scenery and arrangements of the stage were appropriate, the last scene being particularly fine as a combination of color and light and perspective. There was one drawing room scene tastefully arranged; but the street scenes might have been from Madrid or Turin. There was a little rawness, and here and there a rough bit of acting; but this, we presume, is inseparable-from a first night. The arrangement of the comedy might be improved. There are many parts of "The Rivals" which are as much out of place in our generation as the novels of Richardson or the poems of Swift. Here and there is a touch of coarseness, more by suggestion than expression, which has been toned down by the stage manager, and might be omitted altogether. More than this, we have scenes of overdrawn artificial sentimentality, which clog the action of the play-We have no doubt such scenes have their uses as pictures of the manners and the times. But we really have no sympathy with them, and, with all due reverence for our great grandmothers, it has always seemed rather a reflection upon their memory that our great grandfathers were compelled to talk so much upon their knees and appeal to them as the cruel Chloe and the divine Gioriana. Somehow it seems impossible that the young ladies of any time should begin evening conversation by encomoms upon their virtue, and it would strengthen "the Rivais" as a work of interest, without weakening it as a work of art, to strike out all the parts allotted to Falkland and Julia, In fact, Mr. Carroll seemed to be of the same impression, for he was evidently lost in his part, and did not know what to do with it, and left the auditions of the same impression. ence in doubt most of the time as to whether he was an undertaker or a reformed pugilist about to

pression, for he was evidently lost in his part, and did not know what to do with it, and leit the audience in doubt most of the time as to whether he was an undertaker or a reformed puglist about to take holy orders.

We can scarcely call "The Rivais" a comedy, although it justly deserves the reputation of being one of Sheridan's masterpieces. The action and characters are all farcical, and the whole effect is to produce the wildest fun. Everything is sacrificed to humor, and the result is that we have characters and scenes that have become a part of our hierature. Sir Lucius O'Trigger is the ancester of our stage Irishman, and there has not been an Irish comedy within seventy years that does not borrow from him. Bob Acres has been copied a hundred times, while Mrs. Malaprop is as celebrated as Falsiaff. Each is an exaggeration—simply a conception of extreme humor, intended to amuse the andience. Lydia Languish is an impossible girl—a sentiment, not a character. Sir Anthony Absolute is the true comedy part—the fine old beer-drinking, fox-hunting, land-owning, irascible English squire, as complete in its way as squire Western; so that in criticising "The Rivais" we must always remember that the laws of the comedy impose upon the actors the necessity of making as much fin as possible.

Tinged by this test the performance was most successint. The piece was over acted—evidently as a necessity of the comedy. Mr. Gilbert, when he came on the stage as Sir Anthony, was received as an old iriend, and his performance carried off the honors of the evening. It was finely done—exaggerated—and in one or two points rather broad. But this is among the tendencies of Mr. Gilbert's acting, and we sometimes wish that his fine old English genticinan did not caper and skip so much. We suppose, however, that Mr. Gilbert is, right and that we are wrong, and that our dear old great grandiathers sometimes made specenes which would not bear repeating. Mr. Brouglam, as Sir Lucius O'Trigger, played with reserve and case, and gave as sorre

On Thursday afternoon a grand public rehearsal will be given at Steinway Hall of the programme of the fifth symphony concert of Mr. Theodore Thomas. The works to be rehearsed on that occasion will be Weber's ever fresh and ever welcome overture, "Euryanthe," Liszt's "Faust" symphony for grand orchestra, tenor, solo and male chorus and Beethoven's fifth symptony. Mr. Thomas has introduced this new feature in his season of public rehearsals in response to numerous communications

Yand Behrens for a concert at the Academy this

The "Colleen Bawn" at Booth's Theatre. The reappearance of Dion Boucicault is a dramatic incident full of interest to the play-going public; but when he comes accompanied with his "College Bawn," the sweetest of all the creations of his fancy, he is sure of a hearty and sincere welcome. It is a pleasure to turn from the questionable pictures of high-toned society, which are population held to be modern comedy, to this Irish 1dyl, with its strangely mingled pathos and humor, so interwoven that it requires a distinct effort separate them. The sweetness and poetry of the "Colleen Bawn" have already won for the piece so much popular favor that it is almost needless to say that one cannot witness its performance without being touched by the direct appeals it makes to the best sympathies of our nature. The Myles-na-Coppaleen, of Mr. Boucicault is one of the cleverest pieces of characterization the stage has witnessed. It is a quiet, subdued piece of acting, full of the most delicate shading, and a thorough appreciation of the idiosyncrasies of a certain class of the actor's idiosyncrasies of a certain class of the actor's fellow countrymen. So much success as depended on the interest of the play and the dramatic gentus of Mr. Boucleault we felt to be secare; but so much also depended on the lady who should take the part of the Colleen Bawn, a part which Mrs. Boucleault had made her own, that we felt doubts as to whether a satisfactory successor could be found. The rôle of "The Colleen Bawn" requires about balanced powers in an actress not often found among stock companies. The character of the peasant girl as drawn by the author is marked by delicacy and refinement of thought saming through the simplicity and ignorance of society usages of the peasant. She is one of nature's gentlewomen, without polish, but with a sweet and tender nature. In her impersonation last night Miss Noah caught the delicacy of the character, and showed herself possessed of real dramatic ability in carrying out the thought of the dramatist and giving it worthy embodiment, but this peculiar mixture of dialects marred the effect of her performance. Mr. Scallan played the part of Dauny Maun most acceptably. S. W. Glen appeared as Corrigan, and John Seiton as Father Tom, deserve mention. Miss Relen Tracy made her debut at this house as the dashing Anne Chute, and looked as charming as the author has made his Colleen Rhadh, but her acting was scarcely as good as her looks—it lacked refinement. The performance went of smoothly and with much more evenness than is usual at this house. The audience was large, and, as the play proceeded, became enthusiastic. Mr. Boucleault was several times called before the curtain to receive popular homage. The "Colleen Bawn" will remain on the bill until lurther notice. fellow countrymen. So much success as depended

#### The Olympic Theatre.

The entertainment at the Olympic Theatre last evening was excellent and of the usual varied character. Its special features were the mimetic performances of Mr. Sol Smith Russell, and also his performance of Toodles. The fitness of the Mr. Russell has chosen in which to reproduce "Toodies" is very apparent, as the good-natured drunken creature actively opnoses and demolishes the theories of tectotalers Of Mr. Russell's ability as an imitator of the salient eculiarities of lace, form, action and voice, there can be no dissent from the opinion that it is marvelmimicry serve Mr. Russell well. Without those extraordinary gitts he could not play the part at ah; with them he plays it only indifferently well. Throughout his performance he is simply a mimic, doing the regular stage "business" of the part. He has not been compelled to make the character himself, having had too many suggestions from the "business" and from remainstences of older actors. It is not necessary to mention those actors. The name of Toodles conveys too many pleasant memories of them for that necessity. Mr. Russell, as Toodles, never looks thoroughly drunk. He simply looks like one whom we know is simulating intoxication, and who will suddenly readjust his hat and waisteoat, and, dismissing his leer, will assume his normal appearance. If Mr. Russell were to forget for a time the imaginary Toodles that he kept before himself as a model throughout his performance last evening, he would soon make a figure truer to real drunkenness. with them he plays it only indifferently well.

The Martinetti family made their appearance at this house last night in a number of their pantomime performances. The long run of this class of entertainment seems to have had the effect of tunning the audiences, and we have no deuet that a radical change of bill would be found profitable to the management. The grand ballet of the Rigi sisters is the piece de résistance for the week.

Bowery Theatre.

"Revenge is sweet, especially to women," saith the poet, but what the patrons of Manager Freligh have done that he should be revenged upon them as he was last night is more that can be easily conceived. But perhaps, it being St. Patrick's Eve, he wanted to regale "the boys" until "St. Patrick's Day in the morning" proke upon them bright and clear in his venerable histrionic temple. To think of a five act piece being commenced with all the impending drawbacks natural to a first performance, after four distinct entertainments of a variety character the same evening, was enough to induce almost every habitud of the establishment to bring his bunk and mattress with him, with suitable relays of peanuts for lunch in every pocket. This new play is called "Revenge; or, the Midnight Mask." It is sensa-tional, emotional, tragical and whimsical to the last degree, with some nonsense here and there thrown in. Briefly, it is essentially Bowerian in last degree, with some nonsense here and there thrown in. Briefly, it is essentially Bowerian in its appointments, properties and situations. There is an "exciting tableau," a "derrific tableau," a "grand tableau," a "startling tableau," the whole concluding withan electrifying "picture" that must be seen to be appreciated, if any one has his eves open at the time the denouement is reached. The author—stanley McKenna—must have been long familiar with incidents occurring at Police Headquarters, especially with the detective department thereof, to have worked out five mortal acts of a drama with only an humble detective as tae hero. The introduction of the "masked robbers" is a feature that will be appreciated by some of our Westchester people, who would probably like to see "that sort of taing!" worked up in a more practical shape. E. T. Setson creditably played the principal part in the drama, which, we perceive, is to be produced "until further notice," an anouncement that is supposed to carry with it the augury that "Revenge" is a success, which the plaudits of the audience—an immense one, the auditorium being crowded from parquet to galery—would seem to ratify. But the piece is altogether too long. The dialogue is prolix, and it might be cut considerably without marring the sensational features of the piece in the least.

"David Crockett" is gaining favor with the pub lic, who begin to appreciate the sweetness and

Mile. Ilma di Murski is winning great honors in the West. On Easter Monday she appears at the Academy in "Lucia."

on dit, that Mine, Lucca, at the conclusion of her engagement at the Stadt Theatre, will pass under the management of Mr. Strakosch.

The last nights of "La Fille de Madame Angot" at the Lyceum are announced. Mile. Aimee has repeated the success she gained last fall in this opera.

season at Her Majesty's Opera, London, will be "Fra Diavolo," "Les Diamans de la Couronne," 'Roberto Devercaux" and "Il Talismano." Costa

is retained as director. In consequence of a refusal on the part of Mme. Jananschek to appear as announced, there was no performance at Mrs. Conway's Theatre, Brooklyn, last night. It is alleged on the part of the management that Mme. Janauschek relused to play because the prices of admission were not high enough. The theatre will be closed for a week in consequence of this disagreement.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROOKLYN.

It is expected that the celebration of the natal day of Ireland's patron saint in Brooklyn will be fully up to the standard of tormer years. The programme laid down for the parade as published in the HERALD of yesterday will be observed. The line will be reviewed about half-past one o'clock from the steps of the City Hall by Mayor Hunter, the members of the Common Council and heads of denart ments. The streets on the route of procession have been cleaned specially for the occasion. have been cleaned specially for the occasion. The flags of the city and county will be displayed from the city Hall and Court House. The Twenty-fitth annual dinner of the St. Patrick's Society will be held at Snedexer's notel, Montague street, in the evening. A lecture will be delivered upon the "Miraculous Faith of the Irish People," at St. Stephen's church, Summit street, by Rev. Pather Byrnes, O. D. At St. John's church, Gowanns, Rev. Father O'Farrell, of St. Peter's, Barciay street, New York, will lecture upon the "Life and Times of Duniel O'Connell," Rev. Eugene Cassidy will deliver a lecture on the "Life of St. Patrick," at St. Mary's Star of the Ses, Court street. Admission free. The proceeds of the collection will be applied to the relief of the poor of the parish, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.